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If our friends who favor us with monuscripts publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they

The Fleet To-Day.

The warships that will be seen in the Worth River to-day, as it is fondly hoped, are first in various respects.

They are the first armored ships built for the United States since that type of boat was adopted in our navy. They are the first to carry the Stars and

Stripes in a sea war with a foreign country for nearly a century. They are the first to demonstrate fully the actual power of modern warships in

this hemisphere. They, with the men that serve their guns, are, we frankly believe, the first in power

for destruction the world over. And they are the first steel-clads to be ac claimed victoriously by the undivided body of the people of the United States.

We cheer them and their Captains for their deeds, and, although at the moment hot with the triumph of war, we welcome them with double joy because they have brought peace. Hurrah to them !

The Bitterest Complaint.

The President is meeting much embarrassment in pursuing the policy of mustering out volunteer organizations in order to reduce the volunteer force to the smaller proportions so obviously sufficient for our present necessities. The regiments which suspect that they have been selected for such discharge, more especially those which have remained in home camps during the war and have had no chance to participate in the dangers, the hardships, and the glories of active campaigning, are full of resentment and cry out against their fate. They want at least an opportunity to go to our new possessions as a part of the armies of occupation.

At a time when we are hearing loud complaints of the sufferings of the troops who were engaged in the operations of actual war, there comes from those left at home. as unnecessary for that service, this cry of disappointment because they are to be sent back to peaceful life without having been allowed to share in the harsh experience. They envy the regiments which are coming back with battle-torn flags and ranks decimated by the fire of the enemy and the more deadly assaults of disease. They feel that they have not had a fair show.

This spirit of discontent among our volunteers, however, affords the most convincing evidence that throughout the progress of our brief war they were impelled by a heroic sense of patriotic duty which would have made them not less valiant than were the volunteer troops actually slected for the flerce work of campaigning : and equally with them they deserve to share in the glories of victory. They volunteered; they endured the restraints of camp life and its dangers and diseases; they were not stimulated by exciting military operations; but, with hopes deferred, they were compelled to wait as reserve forces, which the speedy conclusion of hostilities debarred finally from participation in the conflict. They obeyed orders, and that is the highest praise for the soldier.

It is striking, however, that, while on the one hand bitter accusations are made against the War Department and its bureaus because of alleged neglect of the troops employed in bloody military operations, there arises on the other side this indignant outery against the official discrimination which deprived the troops not selected for those operations of the opportunity to share in these dangers and hardships. It is a demonstration worthy of proud record by Americans that the only resentment against military authority manifested by our troops in this war with Spain came from the volunteers whom its speedy conclusion cheated of the opportunity to participate in the perils of the field of actual conflict. Their anxiety has been not to escape peril, but to rush in.

Germany in Asia Minor.

Soon after the Crimean war a German economist and writer, Roschen, dilating on the future of Asia Minor described it as an admirable field for the German emigration which was then setting in toward this country in a steadily increasing stream. He pointed out the suitability of the climate of the highlands of Armenia and Anatolia for the settlement of the European races, which he proposed should there create a barrier against what he called the everencroaching wave of Panslavism. Prince BISMARCK was said to have been favorable to the principle of the professor's ideas, but he was too much occupied with his schemes for the unity and organization of Germany to take up the matter. An attempt was made, however, to start German colonization in Asia Minor by the establishment of small agricultural settlaments in different parts of the country, but they entirely failed of their purpose. Their surroundings were uncongenial, the Turkish local authorities always looked on them with suspicion, and the total absence of means of communication with the outside markets prevented their prospering, and they simply withered away. No immigration was attracted from Germany, and the private societies that had furnished the funds for German colonization in opposition to the extension of Russian influence in western Asia were at the loss of their money.

Before the attempt to stem the Russian advance into Asia was made by the Germans the Prussian Government had been officially using all its influence to prevent the concessions asked for by England at Constantinople for the construction of a rallway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, by way of the valley of the Euphrates. This opposition was partly the result of the attempts made by the British Government of the day to prevent the acquisition of the port of Danzig by Prussia at the time of the partition of Poland, and partly because of the ambitions already entertained by Prussian statesmen regarding the extension of German influence in southeastern Europe and western Asia.

The Crimean war, that was intended to preserve Turkey as a barrier against i

since been discovered by British statesmen to have been a mistake, for it did not put the Turk on his legs, as intended, nor did it keep Russia beck; and it only prepared the way for the exercise of the German influence now predominant at Constantinople. The Turkish Army has been brought into the highest state of efficiency it has ever attained entirely by German officers; and it is German advice that inspires the foreign policy of Yildiz Klosk. Nothing is now needed but a war between England and Russis, in which France would probably be involved, to bring out into the full light the real aspirations of Germany.

Standing neutral, and still exercising con trol over the policies of Austria-Hungary and Italy, Germany might have it in her power to drive a close bargain with either belligerent in return for her alliance or moral aid. It is the knowledge of what is involved in an appeal to arms under the circumstances described that will be a powerful factor in the maintenance of peace between England and Russia, however strong may be the antagonism between them in China and elsewhere in Asia. Neither have any interest in promoting the extension of German influence or commerce, while there is hardly any material cause of conflict between them. The Christian races of the Turkish Empire have certainly nothing to be grateful for to Germany, and the Turks themselves cannot but be conscious that they are only catspaws in the hands of the statesmen of Berlin.

The position of Germany is, however, extremely interesting, and cannot fail to exercise a strong, if not a decisive, influence on what is passing between England and Russia in respect to their spheres of influence throughout Asia.

Secretary Long on the Philippines.

We find in a news article in the Bosto Transcript, an anti-imperialist paper and a favorite trumpet of the Hon. GAMALIEL Bradford, this summary of Secretary Long's description of the views of the Ad ministration as to the Philippines:

"Of the Philippines and their disposition, he coulonly say that no rigid, unyielding policy had been adopted yet, and that the question of their future would be largely determined by the Peace Commis-sion, which would weigh carefully their resources &c., and the possibilities of the commercial value t be associated with our retention of territory there.

The commercial reasons for the annexation of the Philippines will be found sufficient. Those reasons include, of course. not merely considerations of the actual value of the trade of the islands and of the greatly increased value of that trade under American management, but in particular of their relation to the commerce of China.

The commercial reasons, like the stra tegic, are unassailable. And there is nothing to oppose them save the prejudices of the hunker and the Mugwump distrust of the American capacity for government.

The Megalonymous Mugwump.

The Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD of Mass sachusetts never takes a vacation. Other Boston Mugwumps are comparing their brows with the White Mountains and letting the country drift. GAMALIEL never leaves the quarterdeck. He feels that he cannot be spared. It is his chosen task to furnish advice to mankind in general and to the Democratic party of Massachusetts in particular. He can put down the thermometer, but the thermometer can't put him down. He is not to be postponed on account of weather. Day in and day out he hammers at the typewriter. Mornings he demonstrates that the Maine was not blown up from the outside. Afternoons he writes letters against imperialism. Evenings he composes addresses to the Democrats of Massachusetts. If his intellectuals excite wonder, what shall be said of the vastness of his bill for postage stamps? We have heard itsaid by an eminent authority on postal matters that the Post Office Department regards the Hon. GAMALIEL BRAD-FORD as one of its main and surest sources of revenue.

Since his last great rally in Fancuil Hall,

when he denounced imperialism to an audience consisting of the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and another glass of ice water, Mr. Bradford's letter writing and miscellaneous public petitioning, remonstrating, and supplicating have been even unusually brisk, and if the United States have not been edified and saved thereby the United States ought to be ashamed of themselves. One very precious result of this activity is that the semi-weekly letter to the Massachusetts Democrats has been changed to a daily, the first number of which-No. 41,144 of the series-we have had the happiness to receive. It is worthy of its predecessors and its author. "In the present situation of our party." preludes Mr BRADFORD, courteously substituting "our for "my," "any man who has a definite programme of harmony and action to pre sent may fairly ask for a hearing." He may. Nobody has asked to be heard oftener than our friend with the thirteen-inch name, and nobody is more dropsical with pro-"I am reproached," he congrammes. tinues, "with thrusting my personality and views upon the public." The man who is capable of making such a reproach is unworthy of the name of Mugwump. Does anybody reproach a telephone? Shame on the cowardly reproachers! And now the Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD brings forth his treasures of harmony from Bedlam via Chicago:

"Behind the foreign war, and in fact identifie with it, is another impending and internal strife be tween classes, between capital and labor, or, mocorrectly speaking, between wealth and povert onflict exists, of course, in all countries, and with the spread of democracy forms the momento question of the age. But in the United States it takes a peculiar form, from the uncertainty which way the Government will lean. In theory all classes, rich and poor alike, have an equal voice in the con duct of it. In practice, at least according to the popular belief, it is run by private interests ; their own behalf, and exploiting the multitude for their own advantage. It may be doubted whether any impartial man questions that the present Repul lican majority in Congress owes its rule to powerfu combinations of capital, which have received their consideration in special legislation, and that the mo tive power has been much less the public interes than the strengthening of party.

"Not only has this been the real cause of war, but t forms the greatest obstacle to the return of peace But even peace will mean a great increase of perma nent army and navy, not only creating fresh chances of war, but exercising internal control. Every new battleship and every extra regiment beyond wha are needed for frontier service, means a fresh lini forged in the chain of slavery of the multitude to the disastrous passion for military and naval glor and domination. Capt. Manan, in his work on se power, preaches the doctrine that the only mission worthy of the United States is to surpass all other nations in the preparation for naval war."

Evidently Mr. BRADFORD possesses an edition of Capt. Mahan's works which contains passages unknown to the general public. Indeed, Mr. BRADFORD's theory of the war and the impending strife shows that he has peculiar information. Nothing can escape an intelligence like his.
"When the Germans invaded and de

both Germany and Russia, has long lated France in 1870 and exacted an indom nity of one thousand millions of dollars, what share did the German people receive? asks Mr. BRADFORD of his fellow Demo crats, and he kindly answers "none whatever," and proceeds to "take the annexation of Hawaii." So rare are his logical processes Curiously enough he objects to the annexe tion of Hawaii on the ground that it "opens a gateway for the millions of Asia to stream into the United States, with consequences which need not be described, further than that they will be powerful auxiliaries to centralized and military rule at Washington." We should have supposed that Mr BRADFORD would welcome the Chinese millions" as powerful auxiliaries of civil sarvice reform.

One more specimen of Mr. BRADFORD's extraordinary reasoning powers:

"Why should the President be so annious to a quire Hawaii? Why should he urge it upon Con grees as a personal matter! Probably for the same reason that in his message to Congress of April 11 which finally precipitated the war, after stating tha Spain had formally proposed to refer the affair of the Maine to the arbitration of impartial experts and to accept their decision in advance, he added, 'To this

Later the admirers of the megalonymou Mugwump will regret that after taking such high ground about Hawaii he should stoop to such inferior issues as the Fall River Police Commission. There is yet time for him to rise to his usual height and sonorously command that Hawaii be given up. What are Fall River Police Commis sions when fresh links are being forged in the chain of slavery of the multitude?

Why Rowdyism Still Flourishes.

THE SUN'S report of the game played at the Polo Grounds on Thursday contains an explanation why rowdyism still flourishes on the ball field. First we read this:

"HARTMAN kicked vociferously over the decision by Umpire Lyson in the first inning, but subsided hen threatened with expulsion."

LANCH, we believe, is looked upon as or of the best umpires employed by the League, and, this being so, he shows how utterly unfit to be umpires are all those now in service. Lynca knows the rules and is familiar with the fact that throughout the season the players have defied them recklessly, never hesitating to claim the post of umpire for themselves. Yet when one of them begins the old game of remonstrance again, Lynch merely "threatens" him with expulsion. That is the system of every indulgent mother of spoiled children. Threats instead of action are notoriously the greatest stim ulant to badness that can be found.

Instead of making the New York player suffer for his breach of order by summarily ejecting him from the game, with the full penalty of suspension for three days, Lynch gently persuaded him to be quiet by 'threatening" him. It was not long be fore the umpire's incompetency bore fruit. The next feature of the report was this:

"GRADY quarrelled over a base ruling in the eventh.

While such breaches of discipline continue possible, the peace of the ball field will be known to be kept by the grace of rufflanism rather than by the rightful authority of the impire, and order there will continue to be ridiculous pretence.

Have the members of the National League who publicly resolved that this lost characteristic of the national game should be restored, no honesty of purpose? Or have they actually no understanding of what sport is?

A Slur on the Three Musketeers.

The Hon, WILLIAM WIRT Howe of Louisi ana, in his address at Saratoga on Wednesday as President of the American Bar Association, indulged in a slur upon our old friends the Three Guardsmen, when he spoke in this manner:

"It is useful to remember now and then the of the world since the latter part of what we call the middle ages. If Athos, Porthos and Aramis were to appear, even in Paris to-day, and behave as they did in the delightful novel of Dumas they would be in the lockup in an hour. The world is tired of private warfare and personal truculence."

Well, the world does not show this tired feeling quite as conclusively or universally

as might be desired. The day before Mr. Howe thus consigned Athos, Porthos and Aramis to a Paris prison the New York papers printed an interesting little story of civilization from Ohio, entitled "Killed the Wrong Man." showing that convicts were employed on the police force at Springfield, and when excited were apt to shoot not wisely but too well. Here is the tale entire:

" SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 15 .- Detective FRANK SMOOT of the police force in this city this evening shot and instantly killed WILLIAM A. JOHNS, a young laborer. Smoot was attempting to handcuff two prispers together, when one of them, E. STEIRER, broke ose and struck at him. The detective drew his revolver and fired, but the

cullet went wild and struck Johns, who was one of a rowd of workmen attracted to the scene by the noise. The bullet took effect in his left breast. Smoot went to headquarters and gave himself up. Feeling is against Smoor, heightened by the fact that he has a enitentiary record."

On the same day the South as well as the West furnished evidence in support of Mr. Howe's assertion that "the world is tired of private warfare." Just how tired it is in Georgia may be judged from an Atlanta despatch published on Tuesday:

"ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15 .- In court to-day William BAIN, a white-haired Confederate veteran, cut the throat of James Phillips, who, the aged father claims, seduced his daughter. Phillips's wound is dangerous, and he may not recover. At Police Head quarters Bain declared he was sorry he had not killed Phillips. "He disgraced my family,"he said, and I wish I had cut his head off."

"The change that has come over the enlightened portion of the world since the latter part of what we call the middle ages' is not very obvious in this tragic narrative of a crime in an American courtroom at the close of the nineteenth century.

There is vast room for improvement left even in the most enlightened portion of the world.

Of Course He Was There.

Very appropriately, Mr. CABL SCHURZ was selected to deliver the principal address at the opening of the "national conference" which called itself together yesterday at Saratoga to settle for itself our national policy touching the question of national expansion.

Mr. Schubz made his speech to a small company of sympathetic friends, and of course it was long. It was also, of course, in opposition to national expansion. He need not have made it in order to let anybody know that he is against that policy for America, as much against it as is Kaiser WILHELM himself. Everybody who knows anything about Mr. SCHURZ knew in advance that he would be against it. He is against overything which expresses American sentiment most thoroughly.

What did he say? It does not matter what he said. It has not mattered for a long time past what the views of Mr. Cant.

SCHURE are. It is usually enough to know that he is on one side of a great public question to be convinced that the truth is on the other side. His proper place is in the politics of Germany, not those of America. He belongs naturally, as an inborn factionist, in a country where there are twentyseven different political perties and fations, and their leaders have not learned the lesson that for successful representative and parliamentary government two great parties are necessary, each giving up merely Individual whims to unite on some commo ground of agreement as to questions of pol-

loy, subordinating the less to the greater. This lesson has never been learned by Mr. CARL SCHURZ, long as he has been in this country, governed in accordance with it. Consequently, he is without political influence, though he is a man of a graceful oratory and remarkable for his knowledge and command of the English language, although it is foreign to him. He trains by himself. He belongs to the variety of minds most instinctively distrusted by the good sense of the American people. Hence he has rushed from one political camp to the other, and has found no abiding place, except between the lines where he is under the fire of both.

It does not matter what Mr. CARL SCHUB said against the American destiny at Sara toga or what he shall say against it any where else. He spits against the wind.

The President has settled at once and for ever our policy regarding AGUINALDO and his followers in instructing Gen. MERRITT that there must be "no joint occupation of Manila with the insurgents." They and all other must recognize our military occupation and authority, and respect the cessation of hostilities we have proclaimed.

We are beginning to hear about what Russis wants and what Germany wants in the Philip pines, with rumors of applications to Spain t cede a coaling port before she scuttles out of the group. But, as the President says, "inter ference from any quarter will not be permitted," and the rule of "no joint occupation applies to onlooking nations as well as to insurgents.

The Hon. JAMES JEHOSHAPHAT BELDEN OF the Onondaga Reservation has thrown away throw. He said that he was going to leave pol ties, take no more nominations, and be a her mit sage, but the Republicans of Madison county didn't hear him. They have instructed their delegates to vote for him, and they entreat him to serve another term in House. So the crown dangles before the her mit. Will the knees of Mr. Belden's resolution falter?

Premier Sagasta does not deserve the suggestion that Captain-General Augustin may have been removed from Manila in order to cloud the title which its capture by the American forces would win for the United States Such a scheme is too shallow to be thought o by an eminent statesman like Sagasra. I AUGUSTIN left a valid successor the latter was empowered to surrender the Philippine group as it was surrendered. But, if AUGUSTIN fle taking his authority with him, in the hope of making the surrender of the Philippines im possible, so much the worse for Spain. His flight was a complete abandonment of the slands to the advancing conqueror.

Nothing in nature's aspect indicates it and men go about their business unconscious of the great event impending. Yet in a fedays a tremendous body of thinkers, the Na tional Convention of the Middle-of-the-Roaders will be assembled in Cincinnati; and there is a cheering probability that the tremendous body will nominate the Hon. WHARTON BARKER OF Philadelphia for President. He feels that he should have been nominated at Chicago in 1896. Justice has not been long delayed. The Hon. WHARTON BARKER ought to be a very happy man.

The Hon. JOSEPH LEISER seems to be Buffalo genius, and if he is, Erie county is the literary centre, and Mexico, Mo., and Greencastle Ind pale their ineffectual fires. We reverently extract this distich from his touch ing poem, "A Knight of the New World": The door and children run afront, their happy

Until we pass the streets and stores, when all together dwindle."

Well may the dogs and children of Buffalo mingle their happy shouts. The long-awaited laureate of Erie county has come.

Denver is to have an intellectual feast tonight. Prof. Coin Harvey, the master of Coin's Financial School," will lecture there. In the words of our esteemed contemporary, the Denver Republican, Prof. HABVEY "! qualified to instruct all persons eager to know more [less?] about the financial problem and to encourage all who have already declared their belief in the free coinage of silver." As an encourager and instructor Prof. Harvey has not his equal in the business. He has stores of peculiar information and "facts unknown to anybody else." But this is not a good year for his financial school.

THE PHILIPPINES.

From the San Francisco Daily Report. The weight of the press of the United States is be ing brought to bear upon Washington in favor of the retention of the Philippine Islands. Here and there a cranky newspaper opposes itself to the tide of public opinion: but such journals are few and far etween and of little influence.

From the Cleveland Leader. The Stars and Stripes, let it be hoped, will con tinue to float over Manila for all time.

From the Sprinafield Union.

A few earnest men who have often misled them selves into believing they guide public opinion would surrender the Philippines. They are satisfied with Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Guam. They really wanted one of these, but could not help themselve they are struggling vigorously against the tide, which is sweeping them away. The probability now is that instead of confining our interests in the Philippines to a mere coaling station, we may by force of circum stances take the entire group.

From the Boston Traveler It is unquestionably the fact that a large majority of the American people are in favor of the acquisition of the Philippines, and that any politician, whether tic or Republican, who evades or oppose

this idea is likely to become unpopular. Hold the Philippines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Our new posses sions in the Pacific will not return again to th deious and bloody hands of Spain if our offic vants fulfil the will of the American people. O'D. SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : By the appoint ment of Day as Peace Commissioner Spain now has aix instead of five. I, with many others here, an daily watching your editorials on the keeping of the Philippines, and want to see you keep ther until success rewards your efforts. NANTUCKET, Aug. 18.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: The only thing t do is to keep 'em zll. New Yors, Aug. 18.

Would Like the Gloucester to Be Kept. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: Most of the men

chant vessels, yachts and tugs which the Govern ment has purchased and converted to the purpose of war will be sold or returned to their former owners. But I should like to suggest that every owners. But I should like to suggest that every american would be happy if the little Gloucester could be retained as a permanent part of our naval establishment. Her apleudid work in the sea fight off Santiago has endeared the little craft to the people, and they would be sorry to see her transformed again into a private steam racht. She has proved harself a pittery and thoroughbred fighter, if ever there was onn, and her place is in the American Sary and not in the New York Yacht Club.

Houses, Aug. 15. "STATE" INSUES DON'T "CO."

ALBANY, Aug. 19 .- No signs of the usual reaction in the second year succeeding a Presi dential election, when national lastics absorbed public attention, are now apparent in 1898. Reports from all parts of the Union show a general indifference to "State Issues," so called, and a consequent inability of local poli ticians to attract to them the public interest In Illinois the Democrats have attempted to draw some of the Republican fire from the silver question by emphasizing their opposition to the Allen Corporation law, so called. In Wisconsin the Republicans at their recent convention devoted some attention to the Corporation low of that State. In Rhode Island, at the April election, the question of State Capitol building was brought into the content, and in other States certain local and provincial matters have been pushed into prominence; but nowhere have they diverted public thought from the great national issues. Everywhere the unmistakable indications are that the 1808 election will take on the character of a national contest, though the only Federal officers to be chosen directly are members of Congress, and in some of the States legislators are to be elected who will participate in the choice o United States Senators, but not to an extent sufficiently great to affect the political divisions in that body.

Rarely in our political history has there been an election for members of Congress at a time when a President was not to be voted for, at which also so many Governors were to be elected. With the exception of Rhode Island. which has already chosen its Governor, every one of the New England States votes for a Governor this year-Vermont and Maine i September, and Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire in November. New York. Pennsylvania and New Jersey elect Governors this year, though the term of office is different in each. These three States will not again choose Governors on the same day until 1910. twelve years hence. Of the five States having Populist or Silverite Governors-Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Nevada and Montana-four, or all except Montana, hold elections this year for Governor So also do the three "Lake States "-Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and the "Mountain States"-Idaho and Wyo ming. The list of States electing Governor includes further the two Dakotas, Texas, Cali fornia and Georgia. Some symptoms of the usual reaction after

so vigorous a national contest as that of 1896 appeared last year in the election of Dem peratic local candidates for Mayor in New York. Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, and many interio New York cities. Since then, however, there nas been a history-making epoch at Washing ton, popular interest is centred in the triumph of American arms, and popular hope and as piration look forward exultingly to the further fulfilment of the national destiny in the expansion of the sphere of American activity The record of the last Congress and of all its principal members is well known to the public The attitude of the two political parties in relation to the questions raised by the war is anderstood thoroughly. Moreover, the members of the last Congress of both parties have been renominated generally, and almost in variably with formal and explicit declarations of the respective conventions as to the conducn office of these Representatives. Thus na tional questions are put foremost in every Congress district. The improved condition of pusiness and the prospect of still greater improvement if the legislation at Washington ac ords with the popular desire for the expansion of the opportunities for trade turn al thoughts from merely State issues to a broad national policy so stimulative of interest The tariff schedules do not concern the people They are tired of tariff backing and filling The currency question is pushed aside as past issue, buried by more exciting questions. The internal revenue taxes, which especially in Southern and in the border States were sometimes pushed into first im portance, seem now to be regarded as settled for a time at least, and there is neithe opposition to their increase nor agitation for heir reduction. All reports from the Wes seem to show that the voters care nothing for 'State issues," and very little, indeed, for any ssues not directly connected with the adminis tration of the National Government. The Congress nominations are rather later than usual this year; the State nominations are a little earlier, but while all the State conventions of ooth parties have made mention of nationa issues in their platforms, the Congress concentions have been absolutely silent as to State and local issues. A reasonable conclusion from all this is that devices to divert the people with "State issues" are doomed to disappoint ment this year.

THE IRON HAND.

An American in a Spanish Country Says It Is Needed for His Protection.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As an American citizen residing in a foreign country where the Span ish language and oustoms prevail, and where some very patriotic Spaniards live, I wish to suggest a war pointer to the people of the United States. The American residing in Mexico has an opportunity to know of the bitter feelings manifested by the Spaniards and to read their papers, wherein so far they have claimed every defeat an honorable victory. I is comical to read some of their effusions. Yet the reat mass of the Mexicans, who fought for their pendence, despise the Spaniard and his ways as well as we do. The Spanish soldiers do not under stand your modern methods of warfare. The ide of taking a thousand of them prisoners of war and conducting them with military honors on board ship where they have good accommodations and con-veniences, and landing them under military escort at some port where they have but to eat, sleep and drink of the fat of the land and rest with case and comfort, is not their idea of warfare or imprisonment. It is so much different to anything they have been used to or even heard of that it is not a punish

ment, but a picnic. There is only one way in which the United States can ever reap the full benefit of the immense sums they have expended in this war, are or convince the hards that they are whipped, and that is to send a formidable squadron directly to Spain and take possession of their principal scaports until every dollar of indemnity has been paid and every Spanish subject knows that he has been whipped. ask this in the name of all American citizens ing in a foreign country among Spanish people for their future peace and safety. Unless this is done the situation among Americans coming in contact with theselpeople will have been aggravated, not remedied, and is bound to lead to serious individual troubles Do not end the glorious achievements of our Dewey, our Sampson and Shafter, and our noble soldiers and sailors, in a humilisting diplomatic farce

Patriotic papers claim the Maine is avenged. The oss of those sailors can never be paid in dollars and ents nor by the slaughter of more innocent victims or destruction of an enemy's property. The Mainnever will be avenged until the guilty projectors, aiders and abettors of the crime have been made to suffer their just desserts. And the guilty ones will not be found until you get pretty close to the highest tribu there and the longer they stay will a future peac among nations be assured. Knowing the people for years, I assure you they will neither appreciate the kindness nor peace concessions you make them, nor forgive you for humilisations. Therefore, your only way to command their future respect is to teach them as leason they will not forget. WILLIAM BROCKWAY, MEXICO, Aug. 10.

Open the Piers for To-Day.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Will you please use your influence to have the North River piers the your innustrees thrown open to the public on Saturday next that the people may witness the naval parade? Upon the last occasion almost every one was closed and people were compelled to go miles before a view could be had.

WORKINGMAN,

The piers are private property and can be opened on the authority of the owners only. We hope that a point may be strained to-day and the public admitted as numerously as possible. The Heaviest Railroad Train.

From the Baltimore Sun. irew a train about three-quarters of a mile long. made up of 130 loaded coal cars, from Alicens to Harrisburg, 132 miles, in twelve hours. The weight of the train bebind the tender was 5,212 tons, the

ecometive weighing 204 tons. This is said to have seen the heaviest train over moved a long distance

AMERICAN BAR ABSOCIATION.

Joseph H. Chonte Chonen President. A finn-Least There Is No Present Indication

Banarous, Aug. 10. The third and fibel day's session of the American Bar Association was held to-day. It rained hard to-day and the 250 Judges and fawyers stayed indoors in Conven-tion Hall and discussed for four hours a series of proposed changes in the organization and jurisdiction of the Federal courts, "he asso dation favored the practical abolishment of the United States Circuit Courts by transferring their jurisdiction and powers to the United States District Courts. Various changes of pro-

States District Courts. Various changes of procodure in these courts were also approved. The
association will try to get the general ideas in
these matters standed into law.

The annual election of officers resulted in the
choice of Mr. Joseph H. Choure for President;
John Hinkley of Ishlimepre, Secretary, and
Francia Rawle of Philiadelphia, Tressurer.

An invitation was extended to the International Law Association, composed of European
jurists, to hold its meeting next year with
the American Bar Association in this country.
Things were fixed for a joint convention of
these two associations this year, but the war
came and it was abandoned.

The convention ended with a banquet in the
evening at the Grand Union Hotel at which the
wit and eloquence of the association were estied
upon. James H. Hoyt of Gieveland, Bourke
Cockran of New York, William Witt Howe of
New Orleans and others responded to tousts,

GRIEFANCES OF LUMBERMEN.

t Is Said They Will Try to Have Canadian

Timber Laws Repealed. TORONTO, Aug. 19 .- There was some talk at the Legislature buildings here to-day about American lumbermen owning timber limits n Ontario having tried to get the British Gov ernment to take steps to have repealed the legislation passed last session which compels the manufacture of all logs in Canada. Mr the manufacture of all logs in Canada. Mr. Whitney, leader of the opposition, has given notice that he will ask the Government if it has heard from any source that American numbermen owning timber limits in Ontario have made representations to the British Ambassador at Washington complaining of the timber legislation, and urging that the British Government take steps to procure the repeal of such legislation.

"I have positive information," said Mr. Whitney, "that United States lumbermen are to make a vigorous protest at the Quebec conference against what they believe to be restrictions against them."

The Rev. Dr. Brann and the Rationalist. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Catholic theologians hold and teach that the father owes hree things to his child: 1. A physical training (education). 2. A mental (intellectual) edcation. 3. A moral training.

Each one of these three debts carries with it "sanction," i. e., each one is binding under grave sin. The father himself may not be able o supply the three things unaided, but he is a forager," or provider, and may employ others o assist him.

Now, the Catholic Church does not and never did and never will define who the assistants must be. He may himself teach the child the meaning of the decalogue and how to keep it: also the meaning of the Church's precepts and how to keep them, and to become a good citizen

of the republic. Neither school nor Sunday school, public or arochial, ever entered or ever will enter into parochial, ever entered or ever will enter into the essence of good citizenship. It is a strange commentary on the zealous apostles of the nineteenth century if they, in spreading the Gospel, must call in the help of lay people whose license to impart knowledge consists of a little Transylvanian superstition comminsied with a few aphorisms from mediaval mystic picty. It looks clear that Dr. Brann, by proving too much, allowed the fair-minded "Rationalist" to pierce his lines, as we say in battle. Some of the greatest and wisest citizens of this grand republic never say the inside or the out-

ist" to pierce his lines, as we say in battle. Some of the greatest and wisost citizens of this grand republic never saw the inside or the outside of a parcehlal school or Sunday school, and there are good citizens who got their physical, mental and moral training in their parents homes exclusively.

It is time to stop all this insuiting rot about the Anglo-Saxon and Latin neces. We are neither Anglo-Saxon nor Latin, but a new race. The Latin race ceased to exist with Actius, A. D. 77ti, and the Anglo-Saxon ceased to exist with Actius, A. D. 47ti, and the Anglo-Saxon ceased to exist with Actius, A. D. 47ti, and the Anglo-Saxon ceased to exist at Hastings, 1066 A. D. Again, every instructed Catholic knows that Spain practically ceased to be Catholic centuries ago, and all Spanish colonies are known to be not only not Catholic, but drastically and pronouncedly anti-Catholic, but drastically and pronouncedly anti-Catholic, but drastically and pronouncedly anti-Catholic, but drastically and pronouncedly anti-Catholic. The Inquisition itself was only a Cardinal's hat hung on the breastworks like a hospital flag. If the Dons' empire has gone to the "demnition bow-wows" the reason may be learned from a conversation with any intelligent Spanish soldier who has not yet received his pay, which was appropriated and ordered paid a year ago. To come back to schools, it is only fair to say that all over the Union the public school teachers are fair, conscientious, disinterested, and honorable educators of youth.

cure American to suggest to the Roy. Dr. Brann to spend a few hours with Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella," chapters vii., viii., zvii. in volume I, and chapters v., vii., zvi. in volume II. Let him also turn to honest old Barfolome de las Casas, in his quanti and summe. Brevissima Relacion de la De-struccion de las Indias." These books shed light, I am sure Dr. Brann would enjoy also Motley's "Dutch Republic." When our ancestors framed the Constitution, and forbade Congress to make laws re-garding religion, they must have had thoughts of the Dominican Torquemada before them. With apolo-gies to the Rev. Dr. Brann for the comparison, New York, Aug. 19.

POLICE "EXAMINATIONS."

By What Right Are They Conducted? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By what authority do the police conduct their ex parts and searching inquisition into the conscience of men suspected of ime, when in the examining court they have waived heir right to an examination and referred it to a Grand Jury ? When and how did the police acquir he right to keep their prisoners awake at all hours of the night in order to confront them with the sicker ng and harrowing evidences of a crime?

Under what provision of the law is this threater ing, importuning, abusing and accusing justified? Of what use is the "presumption of innocence" if it or what use is the "presumption or innocence" if it can be overthrown by any audacious police officer? Who of those quite innocent could withstand the persistent dogging and harassing and the holding up to public execration without betaying something which would be sufficient to the suspicious to authorize a charge and detention?

If the accused has counsel, is he not entitled to have his advice before doing or saying anything concerning the accusation?

his advice before doing or saying shything concerning the accusation?

Bearing in mind the atrocity of some of the crimes committed and the importance of the case, the necessity for speedy and certain punishment, still can such practices be reconciled with the spirit and language of the Constitution, which in effect says that no man can be made to give evidence against himself when charged with orime?

It seems to me that such power lodged with police officers either by law or custom is dangerous and threatens to subvert the substantial right of every exitizen sround whom circumstances may gather sufficient to cause suspicion and arrest. Yours truly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I noticed in your edition of this morning's date a letter under the head of "Curry Wanted" signed "Cummin Sceds." I entirely agree with him on the "curry question," and he has described to the lettnixture one gets in a restaurant if he calls for I learned to like curry in the English Army, where

it is served about once in two weeks on home stations, and what curry it was! My mouth waters as I think of it. At first I did not like it, but I long for it now, but I At first I did not like it, but I long for it now, but I don't know how ho prepare it.

I may say that it is served in the English Army to the troops in India and the tropics about twice a week, it being claimed that it prevents maierial fovers, &c., and promotes general good health. They make it as strong that it burns the throat. That is how I like it. I believe it could be tried to advantage with our troops in Cuba, but, as C. S. says, it is nearly unknown here.

The natives of India almost live on it, and if good for them and the English Army why not good for our boys in the troules? I would like to hear from C. S. and get the formula for preparation, so as to get some curry worthy the name. II. O. LAMGLEY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see in THE SUN-that the curry flends are abroad. Tell them that conice water or konjue water (either spelling is cor-rect) is a great firih. Fut a small piece of meat in a pot with plenty of water and rece, season with curry and allow to boil till the meat has disappeared. NEW YORK.

Capt. Price's Subordinates. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir : I notice that

Capt. Price is going to hold his Sergeents and roundsmen accountable for Policeman Hawley's absence from the station house during reserve duty, in consequenes of which absence he became maddened with drink resulting in the horrible murder and suicids. drink resulting in the horrible murder and suicide. The Journal evidently deaires to clear Capil. Price in the interest of Tammany Hall and its present administration of this city's affairs.

Capit. Price is in command of his precinct and as the commandont is reaponable for discipline; his sub-officers are reaponable to him, and she to his superiors, and they to the people. Are the people to permit him to shift his reaponability? Are the people to permit him to make a scapegout of some sub-officer, or are they to demand that he, as the commandant, be placed on trial for failure to maintain discipline and observe the proper rules and regulations governing the Folice Department? WAR REVENUE BULINGS.

Drafts, Checks, Mortgages, Trust Deeds, &c., That Require Stamps. UASHINGTON, Aug. 10.-The following rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue were

infounced to-day: A non-interest-bearing draft, which has been sent for collection, but not honored and returned, if used again, the date being changed, would become a new draft and it would require

When the seller of 100 shares of stock (of face value of \$100 each) affixes a \$2 stamp on seller's memorandum, the buyer can take that memorandum and the stock to the transfor office and have the stock transferred to himself without any additional payment of stamp A banker asks whether or not he has the

right to pay a man money over his bank coun-ter and take his receipt for the same, same charge his receipt to his account without paying the stamp tax, this often being done in the case of payrolls and transactions of a like character. To this the Commissioner of Internal Become replies that the ordinary custom of a savings bank to enter in the passbook of a depositor the amount he places on depositor may withdraw on presentation of the book is not subject to taxation. The entry in his book by the bank or its requirements of a receipt to be made in his book for the emount he withdraws does not constitute an instrument subject to tax as a check. But if a person were to call at the bank, and, instead of presenting an order for the pryment of money in the shape of a check which would require a stamp, present a written receipt as an instrument to use for the purpose of obtaining the money which he may have on deposit, the same is, in effect, an order for the payment of money, and comes within the provision of the law requiring a two-cent stamp thereon. This principle, the Commissioner holds, must be kept in view, whether in making payments on payrolls or any other transactions, and each case must be decided by the circumstances attending thereon.

All State mortgages or trust deeds, notes or Revenue replies that the ordinary custom of a

rolls or any other transactions, and can case must be decided by the circumstances attending thereon.

All State mortgages or trust deeda, notes or bonds require to be stamped in addition to the stamps placed on the mortgage or trust deed. In case of a loan made upon insurance policies the note will require a stamp, and the memorandum of piedge should also have a stamp affixed. Where a policy of life insurance is assigned as collateral security for a loan it should be stamped as a piedge, according to the amount of the debt secured and not according to the face of the policy.

Neither the so-called mortgage clause attached to a fire insurance policy which recites "loss," if any, payable to ______ trustee, as his interest may appear, nor its cancellation or release, requires additional stamp.

In reply to the question raised by life insurance companies as to whether the full amount paid for annuities is subject to tax or the annual payments on such annuities. Commissioner Scott has ruled that the tax at the rate of 8 cents for each \$1(8) or fractional part thereof accrues upon each annual payment as made with the continuing contract.

THE TAX ON MIXED FLOUR. Regulations Governing Its Manufacture,

Sale and Inspection. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.-The regulations to govern the manufacture, sale, supervision and inspection of mixed flour, under the provisions of the War Revenue law, were made public today by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The law is based on the lines of the Oleomargarine law. It places a tax of 4 cents a barret on wheat flour adulterated with the manufac-tured product of other grain or other material. As construed by the Attorney-General, the milling product from corn, rye, buckwheat, rice, or other cereals, it sold as the flour or meal of such cereals, though adulterated with wheat flour, is not mixed flour in the meaning of the law. If baking powders, yeasts, phos-phates or other substances be added to wheat flour, the wordest is hald to constitute mixed garine law. It places a tax of 4 cents a barrel of the law. It baking powders, years, phos-phates or other substances be added to wheat flour, the product is held to constitute mixed flour. Manufacturers of mixed flour are re-quired to pay a special tax of \$12 per annum, and to brand the package containing the product in plain characters, heavy penalties be-ing imposed for failure.

MONEY TO BURN IN KANSAS.

The Banks Complain That Their Vaults Are Full of Cash Which They Cannot Lend. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 19 .- State Bank Commisstoner Breidenthal says his office is flooded with letters from Kansas bankers complaining

that their vaults are full of money and that there is no opportunity for loaning it. He is advising the people who have big deposits in the banks to buy farm mortgages and notes of Eastern investors, and thus get the money into circulation. To-day a banker in a town of 400 inhabitants wrote to Mr. Breidenthal that his bank had \$100,000 in deposits, that he had only \$25,000 loaned out, and that cash and sight exchange amounted to \$82,000.

BARON NO LONGER.

French Teacher of Languages Renounces His Title and His Allegiance.

Baron Le Matayer de Guichainville cast off yesterday his French title and his allegiance to in, and was sworn in as a citi Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court. He stated that the title had been in his family for 300 years, but had been abolished sixty-seven years ago by the French Revolution. He had gone to Canada in 1878, where he became a gone to Canada in 1878, where he became a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and taught languages. He came to this country in 1881 and declared his intention of becoming a citizen,

"You have to drop your title when you become a citizen of this country," said Justice McAdam, looking closely at the applicant to see if that would feaze him.

"I understand," said the applicant. "I only held it as a matter of courtesy while I was in Canada."

Canada.

He was then sworn in as Mr. Le Matayer de Guichainville. When he was leaving the court he said to Clerk James L. McNierney:

"I am proud to be a citizen of this great

ALGONOUIN CLUB AUCTION.

Plan to Take Up the Second Mortgage Bonded Indebtedness.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.-The financial difficulties of the Algonouin Club of this city will reach a climax on Sept. 15, when the club property will be sold at auction. Although the membership of this club includes the richest men in the city. t has been impossible to carry it on without it has been impossible to carry it on without a loss, so grand is its scale of magnificence. The club's total indebtedness is \$311,000, of which \$175,000 is in first mortgage bonds and \$138,000 in second mortgage bonds. The value of the property, according to the tassessors, is \$259,000, of which \$25,000 is personal.

The auction is the result of non-payment of interest and a desire of the first mortgage bondsholders to have the club's finances readjusted. It is expected that the wealthy members will take up the mortgage so that the club will be continued. The trustees of the club are Francis Peabody, Jr., C. U. Cotting, and C. H. Cole.

CUTTING THE ONONDAGA IN TWO.

The Cutter Will Be Taken Through the Caandian Canals to the Atlantic. MONTREAL, Aug. 19 .- The United States revenue cutter Onondaga has been lying at Oglensburg for several days pending the decision of the United States Government as to whether ahe shall return to the lakes or proceed to sea. Last evening a telegram was received from Washington directing the work of cutting the boat in halves to begin immediately. The Onondaga will now be docked, separated and pontooned through the canals to Montreal, where she will be put together again and proceed to the Atlantic.

CO

The End of the Guatemala Revolution. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 .- Minister Hunter, at Suatemala, in the following cablegram reseived at the State Department to-day, tells of the end of the recent revolution in that country: "GUATEMALA, Aug. 18 .- Ocos was occupied on the 10th by the Government forces, and 2,000 sacks of coffee and other valuable property 9,000 sacks of coffee and other valuable property of foreigners were saved from destruction. This occupation was aided without force by Capt. Fegen of the British gunboat Leander, acting under request of British, German, and United States Ministers. Morales retreated before the national troops to Cuchumatanes Mountains, where he was surrounded and captured vesterday in a cave, where he had been hiding for several days without food and ill from hunger, fatigue, and exposure. The commanding Geageral ordered him removed to San Marcos. Medical aid was summoned, but he died on the wey at San Sebastian last night at 11. This is the end of the revolution."

8300,000,000 Gold in the Treasury. According to the calculations of the officers of the Sub-Treasury the net gold holdings of the United States Treasury yeaterday amounted to \$200,000,000, for the first time since the summer of 1886. In March, 1888, the net gold in the Treasury resolved a total of \$218,000,000, in the second Cleveland Administration is seen to \$44,503,466, on Feb. 10, 1896.